

Law Enforcement News

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Deadly force upheaval:

NYPD reels in shooting aftermath

A pair of shotgun blasts fired last fall by a member of the New York City Police Department have begun ricocheting through the ranks, sparking an uproar with long-term consequences that as yet cannot be foreseen.

The uproar along with a broad front within the department stemmed from the January 31 indictment of Officer Stephen Sullivan in connection with the shooting death of a city housing tenant.

The indictment was met by an angry protest march staged by 8,000 off-duty police officers in front of the State Supreme Court building in the Bronx.

The protest rally was coupled with an attempted mass resignation of all 250 officers from the Emergency Service Unit on February 4. The officers, all volunteers, urged their fellow officers not to take their places.

And, in yet another angry response to the indictment, the president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Phil Caruso, instructed officers not to use force unless a superior officer was on the scene. In situations involving family disputes or emotionally disturbed persons, Caruso instructed officers to await the arrival of an assistant district attorney.

Officer Sullivan had been indicted by a Bronx grand jury for the shooting death of 66-year-old

Eleanor Bumpurs, a 300-pound woman who reportedly was emotionally disturbed. Sullivan fired two shotgun blasts at Bumpurs after she lunged at another police officer with a butcher knife.

Biggest Rally in 20 Years

According to PBA spokesman Dennis Sheehan, the protest outside the offices of Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola was the biggest rally by police in 20 years. He said that the protest was indicative of the demoralizing effect the indictment has had on the department.

Led by PBA president Caruso, officers chanted "Mario must go!" and "Merola the Ayatollah!" Addressing the rally, Caruso said, "We are going to do our jobs. We are not going to turn our backs on the people because they won't turn their backs on us."

According to Sheehan, the support from the general public has been "terrific." Sheehan said the PBA has been getting calls every day from people who want to help or donate funds for Sullivan's defense, which the union is handling.

He called the Bumpurs case and its effect on the department "unprecedented."

Elite Unit "Demoralized"

The Emergency Service officers' mass request for reassignment, although a symbolic gesture, is reflective of the way

they feel, said Sheehan. For those who do wish to be transferred out of the Emergency Services Unit, those transfers have been taken under advisement by the department.

According to Sheehan, there is a real feeling of demoralization in the elite squad.

New York Mayor Edward I. Koch, who said that the Bronx grand jury was wrong to indict Sullivan, indicated that he felt the Emergency Service officers to be "within their rights" to request transfers.

New York Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who had refrained from comment during most of the indictment's aftermath, broke his silence last week and said that he believes Sullivan acted properly.

Ward told reporters, "I don't see how Sullivan is indicted and I'm not. Sullivan did not violate police guidelines."

Ward also denounced the grand jury system, saying he prefers "an open forum where all the facts can be laid. There is no purpose to be served in secret proceedings."

Prompted by the Bumpurs shooting, the NYPD issued an amended set of guidelines that sets forth specific procedures and circumstances for the use of a shotgun and for the handling of a mentally or emotionally disturbed person.

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Hubert Williams succeeds Murphy at Foundation

By Jennifer Nislow

The solid base of innovation and creativity in policing established during the past 15 years at the Police Foundation is something that the organization's newly appointed president, Hubert Williams, intends to continue building on.

Williams, who has been the police director of Newark, N.J., for the past 10 years, will succeed Patrick V. Murphy upon Murphy's retirement in May. According to Williams, he received a phone call from the chairman of the foundation's Board of Directors, Harvard Professor James Q. Wilson, advising him that the board was offering him the presidency.

"Obviously, I took a few days to think about it," said Williams, "and after that I decided it was a tremendous opportunity, so I accepted."

The transition of Williams to the Washington-based foundation and the accession of Capt. Charles Knox to the top spot in Newark has been one of uncommon ease, according to Lieut. Armando Fontura, Williams' administrative assistant in Newark. "It's probably going to be the smoothest transition we've ever experienced," he said.

Of the nomination of Knox as Newark's new top cop, Williams said, "They could not have picked a better candidate. He's extraordinarily competent, experienced, educated, he has a good perspective. He's outstanding in every way."

Williams said he does not intend to effect any major turnover in staff at the foundation. "I don't intend to come into the presidency with a Machiavellian mentality," he said, noting that because the Police Foundation is a research organization and not an operational line agency, a "clean

sweep" would be a mistake.

"I think the foundation has very good, solid people and I am hopeful in continuing to retain as many of them as possible."

Although the foundation's vice president and director of research, Dr. Lawrence Sherman, reportedly threatened to resign if he was not named to succeed Murphy, no public statement has yet been made of his plans. According to Williams, Murphy, who will remain an active president until May, has been dealing with all personnel matters. Williams has not yet started looking into personnel but he anticipates a "smooth and orderly" relationship with Sherman should he remain vice president.

Williams believes that if he brings any special quality to the presidency of the foundation, it is his experience within an urban institution that has been faced with social instability, economic erosion, and political problems. He said that the ability to relate to the problems faced by the chief of an urban police department is essential to the foundation's continued service to the law enforcement community.

"I come from the heat of the fire," he declared. "All the problems associated with urban law enforcement, the complexity of administration, the ever unfolding dynamics of the social and political fabric that exists within urban centers, I have been intimately attuned with for the past decade. If I were still running the Newark Police Department, and the foundation were to ask me about someone who should head the organization, I would say to them, 'get someone who has been tempered by the experience of running a police department in a major city because that's where the crux of the problems are.'"

New York, Dallas get electrified

The police departments in New York City and Dallas are hoping to chalk up stunning successes in subduing unarmed drugged or emotionally unstable, violent suspects with the use of electronic weapons that were developed a few years ago.

The weapon, which looks like an ordinary gray flashlight, is capable of temporarily immobilizing a suspect by sending a 50,000-volt charge through his body. The charge is delivered by two non-lethal darts tethered to the gun by thin wires. For maximum effectiveness, the gun cannot be used further than 15 feet away or closer than eight feet.

Dallas patrol officers began testing the stun guns this month. The weapons, known as the Nova XR-5000, are being issued to 75 officers to help Dallas police officials decide whether to adopt the weapons as a part of the regular arsenal.



A brief medical examination will be given to all suspects on whom the gun is used during the trial period. Officers will also have to complete forms detailing the circumstances under which the weapon is used and its effectiveness, as well as recommendations for changes in the weapon.

In New York, meanwhile, the city's Board of Estimate

recently authorized \$45,000 to purchase the weapons for the New York Police Department. Emergency Service officers will be trained in their use sometime in the near future, a department spokesman said.

The stun guns have been used by Los Angeles police to subdue PCP abusers. Houston police have also added stun guns to their arsenal.



Newark police director Hubert Williams

Around the Nation

Northeast

MAINE — Three police officers in Machias have refused to carry their guns on duty, in protest against a rule that requires them to get permission before pursuing a suspect past the city limits.

MARYLAND — Baltimore County topped the state in reducing motor-vehicle accident fatalities last year, the county police department has reported. The department's year-end report showed a total of 2,841 arrests for drunken driving last year, up from 2,695 in 1983. Statewide, the number of traffic fatalities dipped from 663 in 1983 to 647 last year.

A Federal criminal investigation has prompted Baltimore city police officer Daniel Shanahan to resign from the force. Shanahan, who was acquitted in November of manslaughter charges in the shooting death of a motorcyclist during a traffic dispute, said his retirement was "the best thing for all concerned." Although Shanahan declined to reveal the nature of the Federal investigation, he said that it had to do with his actions between his first manslaughter trial, which resulted in a hung jury, and his second trial. Shanahan was a member of the Baltimore force for 11 years.

MASSACHUSETTS — Following a practice already in place in Iowa, New Jersey and Minnesota, the state now permits overnight visits between imprisoned mothers and their children. The program is designed to keep the inmates' families united, and thus contribute to rehabilitation. Said Charlotte Nesbitt of the American Correctional Association, "Family ties are a major factor in reducing the number of inmates who come back." Over 70 percent of the female inmates in the state are mothers.

NEW YORK — State investigators looking into 49 unsolved slayings in the state bet-

ween 1975 and 1983 have gotten corroboration of serial killer Henry Lee Lucas's admitted involvement in the murders. Lucas's sometime partner, Ottis Toole, recently verified information given by Lucas about these homicides to the state investigators. Lucas claims to have killed more than 300 people nationwide.

RHODE ISLAND — A retired state trooper has sued the state, claiming that several troopers have been illegally denied seniority. Former detective Lieut. Richard Quinn said some of his fellow troopers are ignorant of a little-known state law requiring that any veteran applying for work within one year of an honorable discharge must get full credit for service in the military.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — A Federal Court of Appeals has ruled that persons opposed to capital punishment may no longer be excluded from serving on juries in death penalty cases. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit said the exclusionary practice violated the Sixth Amendment, which gives the defendant the right to be tried by a panel representing a cross-section of the community. State Attorney General Steve Clark said he plans an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

FLORIDA — Under pressure from black officials, former Miami police chief Kenneth Harms has withdrawn his application to become operations director of the Broward County Sheriff's Department.

A new breed of highwaymen have begun plying their trade on Interstate 95 in the state. The bandits throw objects on the road in hopes that drivers will stop to check their tires, at which point the robbers strike. Police officials have urged drivers to exercise

caution and to be on the lookout for nails, glass or other objects on the road.

GEORGIA — A U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that the state's death penalty is not administered in a discriminatory manner. Warren McClesky, who was convicted of killing a white police officer in 1978, lost an appeal based on a study showing that the death penalty is four times as likely to be applied in cases where the victim is white.

The State Senate has approved a bill to raise the state's legal drinking age from 19 to 20 by September 30 of this year and to 21 by September 30, 1986. Without the change, the state faced a gradual loss of Federal highway funding. The bill now awaits Gov. Harris's signature.

NORTH CAROLINA — An appellate court has upheld the demotion of a Charlotte sergeant to the rank of patrolman. Jack Moore was convicted of using his influence to help a friend beat a drunken driving charge. He claimed that the demotion, which had been previously overturned by a Federal district judge, was racially motivated.

SOUTH CAROLINA — An in-school program will soon be implemented in an effort to reduce the number of high school students killed or injured while driving under the influence. The state's Highway Patrol will train 60 troopers to lecture, present slide shows and relate personal experiences to the youths.

TENNESSEE — Legislation has been introduced in the state House of Representatives that would allow young victims of sexual abuse to have their testimony videotaped. The bill would also set up a master list of victims of such offenses and known or suspected sex offenders.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — A special 24-hour hotline set up for Chicago youths who want to drop out of street gangs was jammed with more than 200 phone calls during its first two days of operation last month. The hotline, staffed by volunteers and some ex-gang members, was set up by the Rev. Paul Hall, who runs the program out of a South Side boys' club. The police estimate that there are 110 gangs with about 10,000 members in Chicago.

INDIANA — For the third time in the history of the Indiana State Police, the look of the force's patrol cars is changing. The first 12 patrol cars bearing the new design were delivered last month, with police Superintendent John Shettle hoping that the new units will "provide better protection for

the troopers... and improve their visibility to the public. All 450 state police cruisers are to be replaced over the next two to three years.

OHIO — Cleveland City Councilman Michael Polensek has introduced a bill to increase the penalty for marijuana possession. The bill would mandate up to six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine for possession of 30 grams. The current law specifies up to 30 days in jail and a \$250 fine for possession of up to 100 grams of the weed.

Five Shaker Heights police officers have been indicted and two others fired in connection with a pay-padding scheme. It was alleged that the officers were working as security guards while they were technically on duty for the city. Following the indictments on charges of grand and petty larceny, forgery and uttering, the five officers resigned at the request of Mayor Stephen Alfred.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — A state task force has recommended a number of improvements in the lot of crime victims. The task force said a state ombudsman with a budget of \$200,000 is needed to handle complaints from victims, as is additional funding for a victims' reparations program.

MISSOURI — The City Council in the St. Louis suburb of Warrenton has hired a new police chief and three officers to replace those who quit last December in protest over the dismissal of other officers. State and county officers had joined forces to patrol the town of 2,000 in the interim.

MONTANA — Several women's groups and prosecutors have come out in support of a bill that would allow justices of the peace to issue temporary restraining orders against persons accused of harassing their spouses. The bill, which is currently awaiting action by a state House committee, would make violation of such restraining orders a misdemeanor.

NORTH DAKOTA — Minot State College has become the first school in the state — and one of few in the country — to offer a bachelor's degree in drug and alcohol addiction studies.

WYOMING — For the second time in two weeks, a bill to raise the state's legal drinking age has gone down to defeat. A House committee killed a bill that would raise the drinking age from 19 to 21, following the State Senate's rejection of a similar bill the week before. Gov. Herschler called a Federal plan to cut highway fun-

ding to those states without the higher drinking age "blackmail."

An attempt to smuggle narcotics into the Wyoming State Penitentiary inside walnut shells was discovered by chance during the Christmas season. While inspecting a holiday package containing socks, candy, gum and a bag of walnuts, a guard accidentally dropped one of the nuts, cracking its shell and revealing the drugs.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Pima County law enforcers have attributed a recent crime wave to drug abuse and unemployment. The rising unemployment rate, said to be due to the strike that has affected the Phelps Dodge copper mine and smelter for nearly two years, has caused people to vacate their houses, making them inviting targets for burglary, police said.

COLORADO — The Denver Police Department has closed its indoor firing range after excessive levels of lead were detected in the blood of three of the five range officers. Administrative Division Chief John O'Shea said the range will remain closed until September because lead levels were found to be "significantly above acceptable industrial standards."

UTAH — The state Department of Public Safety has named two new deputy commissioners. Cache County Sheriff Doug Bodrero and Salt Lake City Police Maj. Dale Elton will assume their new positions March 4.

Far West

IDAHO — A device used by state probation and parole officers to detect drug use in parolees has lost its first court challenge. Prosecutors said a judge dismissed parole violation charges against David D. Beavert, 20, because test results given by the machine were not confirmed by a confession or a second independent test.

NEVADA — Thanks to the efforts of the Nevada Constables Association and the Fraternal Order of Police Associates, the first 15 pieces of custom-fit body armor were delivered for use by female officers of the Las Vegas Metro police. It took nearly six months to raise the \$15,000 needed to purchase the 34 vests for female patrollers.

U.S. Department of Transportation

Ad Council

**DRINKING AND DRIVING
CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP**

Ya gotta have heart:

Conn. disability law giving localities a pain in the ribs

A Connecticut state law that allows police and firefighters to claim disability benefits for heart and hypertension ailments without proving that the illness was job-related is driving up the blood pressure of many municipal officials in the state.

The heart bill, which has been on the books since 1971, is placing an increasing financial burden on localities — so much so that Joel Cogen, head of the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities, called the situation "unbearable."

"I think it is critical now," Cogen told the Hartford Courant. "If the crisis isn't here, it's closer than over the horizon."

State officials cite two reasons

for the financial predicament: The money for the benefits must come from local property taxes because insurance companies, recognizing the law as a loss for them, refuse to pay the claims. And, the officials said, employees are able to retire earlier with a higher pension under the heart bill, as compared to retirement under normal circumstances.

Local officials point to cases such as that of a 34-year-old patrolman from Watertown who, upon being notified that he was being dismissed following an internal investigation, claimed hypertension benefits only hours before his dismissal was to have taken effect. His claim is currently under review.

In the city of Waterbury, the

annual cost of heart-bill benefits has risen 700 percent since 1979. And in Milford, residents have paid more than \$500,000 to the 10 percent of their police and firefighters who are receiving compensation under the bill.

The statute in question prohibits municipalities from challenging police or firefighters as to whether their heart condition or high blood pressure is job-related. The law was drafted in 1971 with the assumption that such disabilities are in fact job-related due to the highly stressful nature of the jobs. In addition, because a heart condition cannot be evaluated as a specific on-the-job injury, the law was intended to eliminate the pressure of having police and firefighters prove the link between their disability and their jobs.

In order to receive benefits under the law, the public safety

employee need only prove that no such ailment existed at the time of hiring and that he or she is currently suffering from the condition.

There is little agreement between parties on both sides of the issue as to the job-relatedness of heart ailments. Both sides have offered documented evidence to back their claims.

Raymond D. Shea, president of the state firefighters' association, has cited a University of California study concluding that firefighters have a higher incidence of death by heart attack than does the general public.

The conference of municipalities, on the other hand, has offered as evidence a study conducted by the Yale-New Haven Hospital, which stated that "Hypertension has never been shown to result from job pressure."

State Rep. Oskar G. Rogg, a New Milford Republican, has introduced the only legislation thus far to repeal the heart bill. Said Rogg, "I don't think that heart and hypertension in a policeman or firefighter is any different than in any other occupation."

Rep. Beatrice K. Murdock (R.-Avon), meanwhile, has offered legislation that would give municipalities the right to contest an employee's claim that his disability is job-related. "The realities are that we cannot afford to keep singling out some individuals for special treatment," she told the Hartford Courant.

On the other side of the fence, an attorney for the International Brotherhood of Police Officers called the heart bill's provisions "one of the benefits, a major one."

Said David Morrissey, "It's a dangerous line of work, and this is one of the rewards."

Lieutenant named to top spot in Boston PD

For only the second time in Boston's history, a police commissioner has been selected from the uniformed ranks.

On February 1, Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn appointed Lieut. Francis M. Roache as acting police commissioner for a 60-day term, replacing Joseph M. Jordan, who retired after nearly nine years at the helm.

Jordan was the first Boston police commissioner to rise from patrol officer to the top job.

Jordan was appointed police commissioner in 1977 by former Mayor Kevin H. White. Flynn had been trying to get Jordan to resign in order to put his own man in the position. Jordan had disagreed with Flynn's notion of setting up a civilian review board that would impartially investigate any complaint against a police officer.

Jordan also had trouble with the police unions. In fact, his parting advice to his successor was to he "should make decisions for the people" and "not give a damn about the unions."

Flynn's elevation of the 48-year-old Roache from lieutenant to commissioner — a move that will entail a salary raise of \$25,000, was an unusual one. Roache reportedly was "overwhelmed" when Flynn told him he was to be appointed.

The new commissioner and the Mayor have been friends since they were teenagers growing up in South Boston.

Roache had been serving as director of the Boston P.D.'s Community Disorders Unit, which investigates incidents of suspected racism. Roache's appointment as commissioner was hailed by many black community leaders as a giant step towards improving Boston's racial atmosphere.

Georgette Watson of the Drop-A-Dime Antidrug Program told the Boston Globe that Roache is a concerned person, sensitive to the problems of the community. Wat-

son called the Community Disorders Unit "one of the best units in the department."

Although there is the chance that Roache will be permanently appointed as commissioner, Boston City Hall sources say the Mayor wants to see how well Roache does before considering other options.

Roache says he is going to work seriously on improving the relationship between the police and the public. He favors having deputies "go out and talk with people," calling this his first priority.

He also plans to develop a strong leadership team. Roache said he intends to "streamline" the command staff as well as install some of his own people.

"You don't have to go around screaming," he said. "The way to gain leadership is to get respect from people. You cannot do it with fear. I will lead with compassion, but with firmness and fairness."



Freeze, junior

Elmira, N.Y., police approach an 11-year-old suspect nabbed behind a dealership last month. The youngster reportedly escaped from a juvenile facility in Sunbury, Pa., along with two companions, ages 16 and 14. The trio allegedly stole a car, broke into a home in Big Flats and fired a rifle at the returning homeowner before fleeing to Elmira, where they were apprehended.

Wide World Photo

Campaign to locate missing kids expands

Their faces have begun appearing everywhere, in hopes that the people behind the faces will themselves turn up. From milk cartons nationwide to the trains and buses of the Chicago Transit Authority, from grocery bags in Los Angeles to photo-developing envelopes in the Midwest, concern for America's missing children has manifested itself in a number of new approaches that will bring the problem directly into the homes of millions of Americans.

Last month the Chicago Transit Authority started posting the faces and brief biographies of those children who have been missing for two months or more. The CTA hopes to post as many as 3,000 of these "wanted" posters on Chicago buses and trains. "Everyday, we're going to

present these kids' faces to 1 million people," said CTA chairman Michael Cardilli.

From what the CTA has determined, they are the first transit authority to do this, but that singular status may be short-lived. According to Cardilli, the calls from transit authorities all over the country have started to come in, and the CTA is getting ready to show the poster concept to the American Public Transportation Association.

Even though not everyone is going to look at the posters, said Cardilli, within a month most riders are going to get a look. "And if only one child is found," he added, "it will be worth it."

The CTA is currently picking up the \$3,000-a-month tab for the red, white and blue posters, but "we're trying to solicit some help

with the costs down the road," said Cardilli.

The Hawthorne Melody Farm Dairy in Whitewater, Wisc., had a month's head start on the CTA. On January 1, the faces and brief biographies — which have become the standard format for this campaign — appeared on the backs of milk cartons within the Chicago area. Cardilli believes that the CTA posters will reach more people because this brand of milk is not available in all neighborhoods. Also, Cardilli said that by seeing the posters everyday, the pictures will tend to stick in people's minds.

The Kroger Food Stores chain in St. Louis is also waging a milk carton campaign. The faces and bios will appear on Kroger's milk cartons, which are distributed throughout the South and the

Midwest. The names of the children will be supplied by the National Child Safety Council.

The milk carton campaign has gained the cooperation of 200 dairies nationally, according to the National Child Safety Council.

Joe P. Mayo, head of the Chicago Police Department's Youth Division, said many of the missing children who are believed to have met with foul play wind up as victims of pornography, prostitution, narcotics, or pedophiles.

The new public-awareness campaign appears likely to spread to different countries. Mayo said that his office gets calls from police agencies in Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Sweden interested in the transit poster campaign.

People and Places

Top of the heap

Edward J. Spurlock, a 44-year-old inspector with the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, has been elected president of the Police Management Association.

Spurlock, who had been serving as vice president of the organiza-



Spurlock

tion, was a unanimous choice to head PMA, a group that represents law enforcement middle-level managers from the sergeant to deputy chief.

Other officers elected at PMA's annual meeting were Alexandria, Va., Assistant Chief John V. Streeter, vice president; Boulder, Colo., Capt. Glenn F. Kaminsky, secretary, and Arlington County, Va., Lieut. Michael S. McCampbell, treasurer.

Heading stateside

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms lost one of its senior members this month when Donald Zimmerman, the agency's deputy associate director for law enforcement, retired after 25 years of service.

The BATF's loss will apparently be the State of Virginia's gain, however, as Zimmerman heads to Richmond to become inspector general of the state Department of Corrections.

Zimmerman's career with BATF was characterized by upward and lateral mobility. Beginning his career as a special agent in 1960, he was promoted to area supervisor and tapped to coordinate investigations of terrorist groups for the agency's North Atlantic Region.

In 1972, he was named head of



Death watch

Officers of the Jacksonville-Duval County, Fla., Sheriff's Department applaud as the hearse bearing the body of James Raulerson leaves following Raulerson's execution January 30. Raulerson was executed for the murder of a Jacksonville police officer during a robbery 10 years ago.

Wide World Photo

the headquarters-based intelligence branch, a position he held until 1977, when he was appointed special agent in charge for the state of Michigan. He returned to Washington in 1979 to run the bureau's internal affairs division, and in 1982 he was promoted to deputy associate director.

BATF officials credited Zimmerman with playing a major role in the agency's development and reorganization. The director of the agency, Stephen E. Higgins, presented Zimmerman with the Director's Award, the agency's highest honor, upon his retirement, citing Zimmerman's "leadership through periods of great change for the bureau."

Up close and personal

Chief Constable Eldred Boothby of Durham County, England, has a new-found empathy for victims of crime in his jurisdiction.

Only a few weeks after Boothby reported that crime in his county, in the northeastern part of the country, had reached record levels in 1984, with an accompanying drop of 4 percent in the detection rate, thieves broke into the chief's home and stole some \$560 worth of jewelry and personal items.

Riding into the sunset

Police Chief Leroy Alfano is getting set to say "so long" to Des Plaines, Ill., and "howdy" to Prescott, Ariz.

Alfano, who has been head of the Des Plaines Police Department since 1978, told city officials that he plans to retire April 30 after 31 years with the force. The 60-year-old chief, a horseback riding enthusiast, plans to swap his police cap for a Stetson as he plans to head west to spend his time riding and teaching horsemanship to the handicapped.

He and his wife, Janet, who met 40 years ago while — you guessed it — riding near Portage Park, Ill., both own horses and are members of the North American Riding for the Handicapped Association. Although there is no money to be realized from starting a riding program for the handicapped, the chief is hoping that his police pension will cover the cost.

"The gratification of seeing a smile on their faces is so great, and horseback riding also has therapeutic value," he said.

Alfano is also a rodeo rider, specializing in team roping.

Leaders of the pack

With the new year, the Association of Federal Investigators got a bevy of elected and reelected officers.

Richard Kusserow, the Inspector General for the Department of Health and Human Resources, was reelected to a second term as the organization's president for the second term.

Under Kusserow's leadership, AFI has more than doubled its membership. The organization also established a \$1500 death benefit paid to the family of any AFI member killed in the line of duty. Also, the first conference and exposition of AFI has been held. The premier issue of the AFI professional journal is expected next month.

In a position new to AFI, John Martin was elected president-elect. The position was designed to provide continuity and planning for the following year. Martin is Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency.

AFI's new vice president is Tom O'Brien, director of the Defense Investigative Service. Ken Stroud, regional inspector general for investigations in the Washington field office of the Department of Commerce, was elected second vice president.

Richard Ross was reelected to a second term as secretary of the association. Ross is chief of field operations in the Office of the Assistant Inspector General,

Department of Labor.

The new treasurer is Ed Bourguignon Jr., a criminal investigator with the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations.

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What They Are Saying

'I come from the heat of the fire.'

Newark Police Director Hubert Williams, describing the 'special quality' that he'll bring to his new job as president of the Police Foundation (1:4)

NYC clears way for sergeants' prep course

By Joseph Welter

Law Enforcement News Intern

The New York City Board of Estimate earlier this month unanimously approved an \$870,000 tutorial course designed to prepare city police officers for a sergeants' exam to be given in November.

The program was created in response to statistics showing a disproportionately high failure rate among blacks and Hispanics who took the most recent sergeants' exam. While 10.6 percent of white officers who took the test passed, only 1.6 percent of the black candidates did, and only 4.4 percent of Hispanic candidates.

The proposal to create a tutorial program specifically targeted minority officers, citing their need to "overcome deficits in previous educational experiences."

Last September, following the revelation of the test disparities, Dean James Curran and Professor Robert Panzarella of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

drafted the plan to offer a preparatory course for the next promotional exam. The proposal was revised several times at the request of the New York City Police Department before a contract was drawn up between the college and the police department.

Following approvals by the city Office of Management and Budget and Controller Harrison J. Goldin, the contract was sent to the Board of Estimate, the city governing body that must approve all municipal spending. The board gave the plan its unanimous seal of approval on February 7.

All that remains before the plan gets the green light is for John Jay President Gerald W. Lynch to sign the formal contract. Lynch said he would "be delighted and eager to sign as soon as I can get it in front of me."

The tutorial program will consist of 19 weeks of classes, which will meet from April 15 to June 15 and from September 16 to November 23, with a three-month

summer break in between. Each two-hour, once-a-week class will be held twice on a given day, to accommodate officers' rotating shifts. Classes will end at least one hour before a change of shift, with the next class beginning at least one hour after a shift change.

While the program will be administered by John Jay College, the classes themselves will be held at several campuses of the City University of New York. The specific sites have not yet been designated, but there will be at least one in each of the city's five boroughs.

Lynch said John Jay College was chosen to run the program because of its previous experience in police education and training. "It's a vote of confidence by the police commissioner and the Mayor," he told Law Enforcement News, "because we are the institution that was founded for the purpose of educating police, and this is an extension of that public service."

The college has previously

organized successful preparatory courses for examinations for the New York City Police Department, the Transit Police, Housing Police, Department of Corrections and Fire Department. Professor Panzarella said that minority candidates who participated in a 1981 tutorial course for the city sergeants' exam increased their scores an average of 35 percent, while the scores of non-minority candidates rose an average of 17 percent.

President Lynch expressed optimism that the new program will generate similar results. "I'm convinced that if a man or woman takes this course, they can significantly increase their performance on the test," he said.

But while the outlook for the new course is a positive one, the drafters of the plan are hedging their bets when it comes to predicting universal success. The program is budgeted to handle 7,000 students, but the proposal concedes that "past experience with tutorial programs to prepare Civil Service personnel for promotional

exams suggests that ordinarily about 15 percent of the personnel eligible to take a promotional exam will attend an agency-endorsed course."

Curran and Panzarella also projected a "dropout rate and sporadic attendance to the point that about 30 percent of the students might attend less than half of the classes."

In an effort to offset this problem, the course has been designed in such a way that different aspects of the promotional exam will be covered each week, in hopes that excessive absence won't place any student at a serious disadvantage in the classroom.

The success of the program will be measured by comparing the results of three practice exams — one at the beginning of spring classes, one at the beginning of fall classes and one at the end of the course — to the results achieved on the actual sergeants' exam in November.

Buffalo area planning county-wide data net on sex offenders

Sex offenders in the Erie County, N.Y., area may soon have a centralized computer system on their trail.

The county's Central Police Services (CPS), which serves 26 local, county and state agencies in the area, is planning to set up a file based on data drawn from various police agencies as well as court records, child and family services records and hospital files. Dr. Robert E. Ford, head of CPS, called the proposed system "another investigative tool in the police arsenal."

The system would be the first such centralized file set up exclusively for police use. Generally, the file will serve only Erie County, but Ford said "exceptions will be made."

The data will be classified according to geography, M.O. and by description of the person and vehicle. The file will also break down the data according to victim and offender types, such as stranger molester, older molester, sibling incest and serial monogamy.

Ford said the information collected will be readily updated and made available to all police agencies in the Erie County area, which surrounds and includes the city of Buffalo.

According to Ford, 80 percent of those tracked have been in police custody. "We know that the average felon is not very mobile," he told the Buffalo News. "We could match the general description with a general area. There are all sorts of possibilities."

Erie County records between 600 and 700 child sex offenses annually, Ford said, a figure that has doubled over the past five years. He added, however, that he believes the county's statistics to be no worse than anywhere else in the country.

"It's a continuing problem," he noted.

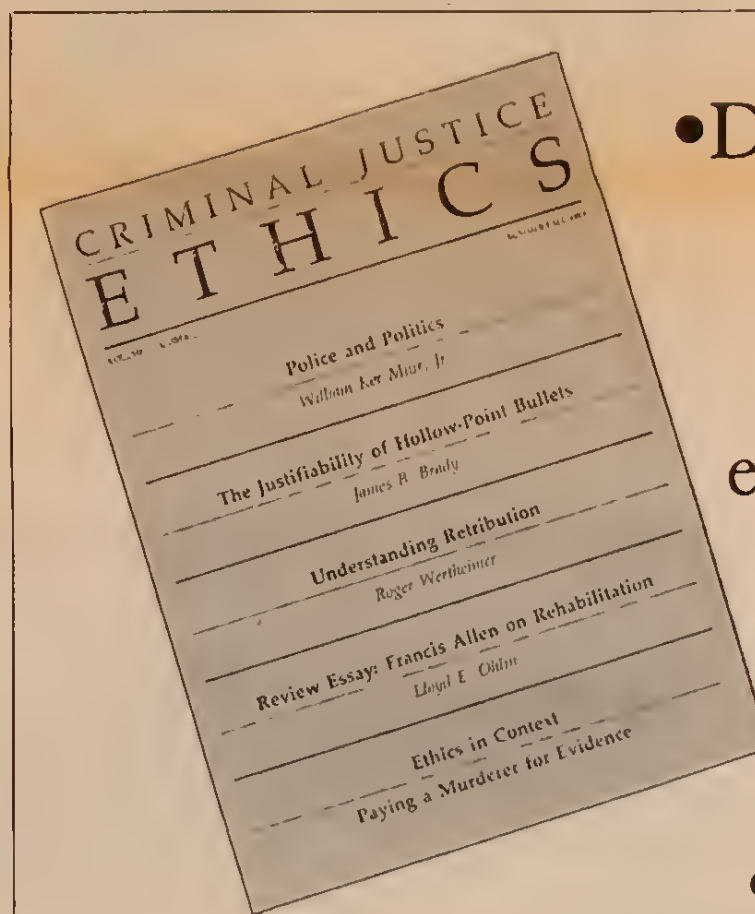
The new centralized file is intended not only to help capture sex offenders, but also to give the county an up-to-date statistical picture of sex crime activity in the area.

The file might also be used later on to follow cases from arrest to disposition and to evaluate chronic offenders to determine the adequacy of services provided by local agencies for victims and offenders.

CPS's in-house computer experts are designing the new system. Funding is coming from the county's budget, but, Ford said, "if we expand, we'll look for alternative ways of funding."

Coming up in
Law Enforcement News:

**Why the 1984
crime control act
misses the boat
on parole**



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Tackling the problems of juvenile facilities

By Brian Nelson Nagle
and Jonas Mata

Most law enforcement personnel are aware of the difficulties involved in providing appropriate detention facilities for juvenile offenders.

Inadequate facilities, limited personnel and recent court rulings have all placed the practitioner in an awkward position with regard to juvenile detention. The problems are compounded by the lack of ready holding or detention alternatives.

The administrator can, however, take steps that could relieve the law enforcement from the responsibility of providing appropriate detention facilities. This would reduce the likelihood of future embarrassment or litigation as it reduces the strain on limited resources.

A prudent first step for the law enforcement administrator is to outline the problem to the county administrator, judge, mayor or city manager. These officials may not be aware of present practices, their costs or the liabilities inherent in their continuation.

A review of recent court cases regarding juvenile detention would also be helpful in documenting state and Federal requirements. Litigation regarding the confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups is substantial.

One of the earliest cases is *White v. Reid*, 1125 F.Supp. 647 (1954), in which a U.S. District Court held that the confinement in the jail involved was unconstitutional and contrary to care and treatment due to conditions of confinement. The Supreme Court decision in *Shelton v. Tucker*, 364 U.S. 478 (1960) held that treatment must occur in the least restrictive setting possible. *In Re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967), gave juveniles procedural protections. However, several states still do not provide probable cause (detention) hearings for juveniles (*D.J.R. v. Larson*) nearly 18 years after *In Re Gault*.

In a more recent case, *Baker v. Hamilton*, 345 F.Supp. 345 (W.D. Ky., 1972), the court ruled that juvenile confinement in the Jefferson County Jail violated due process and the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. Violations included absence of detention hearings, no separation from adults while in confinement and poor environmental and physical conditions.

Since this case, a number of other rulings have succeeded in prohibiting the confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups (*Weathers v. Taylor*, *Johnnie K. v. Curry* and *Yellen v. Ada County*). The right of confined juveniles to due process and fair treatment was affirmed and

detention with delinquents (*State ex rel v. H.K. Taylor*, 289 S.E. 2d 673, W. Va., 1982).

But the most far-reaching opinion was issued on August 6, 1982, when a Federal district judge in Oregon ruled that the confinement of any juvenile offender in any adult jail is unconstitutional

there.

Litigation continues to curtail inappropriate and excessive confinement practices while requiring procedural due process for juveniles. Litigation has also cost states and local governments large sums of money. Also liable have been health and other public

Once the juvenile detention problem has been explained to local authorities, the law enforcement administrator should also help to formulate a plan that will take into consideration local resources in solving the juvenile detention problem. Some of the steps and activities that might be undertaken are:

- ¶ Development of specific arrest and detention procedures for various juvenile classes (written departmental regulations);

- ¶ Modification of existing detention facilities of renovation of other community buildings for this purpose;

- ¶ Special training offered to those who must handle juveniles;

- ¶ Contractual arrangements with local educational, psychological and medical agencies to provide services needed by the juvenile;

- ¶ Cooperative agreements with neighboring counties to share detention facilities and non-secure community placement;

- ¶ Formal notification of specific social law enforcement administrators that these social agencies are responsible for custodial care of juvenile detainees;

- ¶ Development of new local or statewide administrative regulations or new legislation regarding standards of juvenile detention.



well summarized by the U.S. Court of Appeals in *Nelson v. Heyne*, 491 F., 2d 352, 359 (7th Circuit, 1974). Recent litigation has also reaffirmed that certain nonviolent, non-serious offenders, such as status offenders, may not be held in secure juvenile

(*D.B. v. Tewksberry*, Civil No. 80-814 FR). The court found that juveniles were placed in jail clearly and fundamentally as punishment, and that even if the facility were a modern, "enlightened" jail, it would still be unconstitutional to detain any juvenile

officials, jail inspectors and administrators and judges. (Although judges cannot be sued in their official capacity, they have been held liable and have paid for plaintiff attorney fees in a personal capacity.)

The law enforcement administrator can reduce his agency's liability in the area of juvenile detention, but only if he presents the problem to other responsible people and acts as a catalyst by suggesting that some positive steps be taken to provide adequate juvenile detention facilities in the area.

Aftermath of shooting rocks NYC police

Continued from Page 1

Due to the different uses of shotguns among the various bureaus of the department, different guidelines have been issued for each. The Emergency Services Unit has the authorization to use shotguns, long guns and automatic weapons under defined circumstances. None of these weapons sort may be issued to any officer who does not have current range qualifications.

An Emergency Services officer may use the weapons on a barricaded criminal, hostage taker or emotionally disturbed person has a firearm. However, shotguns will not be used in restraining an emotionally disturbed person unless that individual possesses a firearm.

An officer may use a shotgun if it is necessary to shoot a hostage taker in order to save the life of a hostage. A shotgun can be used if the officer is guarding a payroll, narcotics or a dangerous criminal, as well as in other circumstances when it is deemed necessary to

carry such a weapon.

In the case of an emotionally disturbed person, one of the primary changes in the guidelines is that under specific circumstances, the precinct commander or duty captain must be present at the scene to direct further action. Also, if the emotionally disturbed person is unarmed, a shotgun may not be brought to the scene.

Reacting to the new department guidelines, PBA president Caruso said, "Primarily we feel that Commissioner Ward's guidelines expose us to undue danger that we are not going to tolerate."

The PBA has asked state Attorney General Robert Abrams to appoint a special prosecutor in the Sullivan case due to remarks made by District Attorney Merola, in which he compared Sullivan's conduct in the Bumpurs case with SS troops following Hitler's orders. Caruso said he would withdraw his own guidelines regarding the use of force and the presence of an assistant

district attorney if the PBA's request for a special prosecutor is honored or if the indictment is dropped.

An attorney for the union, Richard Hartman, has also requested that the Sullivan case be tried before a judge instead of a jury. Hartman said that a judge would understand the finer points

of law in a case of this type.

In another development related to the Bumpurs case, the department has received \$45,000 to purchase and deploy, on an experimental basis, a number of electronic stun guns, which would be used in certain cases as an alternative to deadly physical force [see related story, page 1].

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Bringing down the curtain on the 1984 term

With this issue we conclude our three-part review of the Supreme Court's 1983-84 term, focusing on the several pivotal decisions handed down as the Justices raced toward adjournment in June and July of last year.

As the clock ticked away for the 1983 term, the Court wrestled

with the trickle of criminal justice cases that has flowed from the Court thus far during the 1984 term.

June Decisions

Preservation of Evidence

In a unanimous decision delivered by Justice Marshall, the Court ruled that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment does not require that law enforcement agencies preserve breath samples taken to test for blood-alcohol concentration in order for such samples to be admissible at trial.

In explaining the decision, Justice Marshall wrote that the breath sample was in the possession of law enforcement authorities for the limited purpose "of providing raw data to the Intoxilyzer." Marshall pointed out that it was the test results obtained, and not the breath sample itself,

which was the evidence to be presented at the respondents' trials.

Justice Marshall further noted that the policy of not preserving breath samples was not in any way offensive to the Constitution. The Constitution, he wrote, requires a state to preserve evidence when the evidence "might be expected to play a significant role in the suspect's defense." In order for the evidence to be constitutionally protected material, the decision said, the "evidence must possess an exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed, and also be of such a nature that the defendant would be unable to obtain comparable evidence by any other reasonably available means."

Judging the evidence in this case by that standard, the Court ruled that neither of these conditions had been satisfied. The Court observed that in all of the respondents' cases, there exist ways to challenge the Intoxilyzer test results, including attempts to prove faulty calibration of the machine, extraneous interference with the measurements taken, and operator. (*California v. Trombetta*, No. 83-305, decision announced June 11, 1984.)

The Public Safety Exception

In a landmark 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court announced a new "public safety exception" to the 1966 *Miranda* decision and its legal progeny. In announcing the decision, Justice Rehnquist noted that the present case offers "a situation where concern for public safety must be paramount to adherence to the literal language of the prophylactic rules enunciated in *Miranda*."

The case originated at approx-

imately 12:30 A.M. on September 11, 1980, when two police officers on patrol in Queens, New York, were approached by a young woman. The woman told the officers that she had just been raped by a black male about six feet tall, who was wearing a black jacket with the words "Big Ben" printed in yellow on the back. She also told the officers that the man had just entered a nearby A&P supermarket and that he was carrying a gun.

Upon entering the store, one of the officers observed the respondent, who met the woman's description. The respondent, upon observing the officer, ran toward the rear of the store with the officer in pursuit, his gun drawn. The officer lost sight of the respondent for several seconds, but upon spotting him again he ordered the respondent to stop and place his hands over his head.

Prior to being handcuffed, the respondent was frisked and the officer discovered an empty holster but no gun on the respondent's person. Once the suspect was in handcuffs the officer inquired as to the whereabouts of the gun. The suspect nodded in the direction of some empty cartons and said, "The gun is over there." After the officer retrieved the loaded .38-caliber gun from the pile of cartons, the respondent was formally arrested and read the *Miranda* warnings. The respondent waived *Miranda* and admitted ownership of the gun, adding that he had purchased it in Florida.

At trial, the respondent's statement ("The gun is over there") and the gun itself were suppressed from evidence by the trial judge because the defendant had

not been given the *Miranda* warnings prior to being asked the location of the weapon.

The Supreme Court reversed the trial judge's ruling. Writing for the majority, Justice Rehnquist cited the Court's decision in *Michigan v. Tucker*, 417 U.S. 433, 444 (1974), and made the distinction that the *Miranda* warnings are "not themselves rights protected by the Constitution but are instead measures to insure that the right against compulsory self-incrimination is protected."

The majority opinion then continued that "on these facts there is a 'public safety' exception to the requirement that *Miranda* warnings be given before a suspect's answers may be admitted into evidence, and that the availability of that exception does not depend upon the motivation of the individual officers involved."

The majority reasoned that the need to find the loaded gun concealed in the supermarket, to prevent its use by an accomplice or to prevent injury to a customer or employee, far outweighed the respondent's need to receive the *Miranda* warnings before answering the question about the location of the gun. It was from this line of reasoning that the majority articulated the rule that "the need for answers to questions in a situation posing a threat to the public safety outweighs the need for prophylactic rule protecting the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination." (*New York v. Quarles*, No. 82-1213, decision announced June 12, 1984.)

July Decisions

The Good Faith Exception

In a pair of landmark cases

Continued on Page 11

Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

with such issues as exceptions to the *Miranda* rule and the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule. These decisions and others are reviewed below.

Beginning in the next issue of *Law Enforcement News*, Supreme Court Briefs will ex-

Taking guesswork out of sentencing

Every experienced criminal knows that if he gets caught, his sentence will depend on where the crime was committed and the luck of the draw in assignment of a judge to his case. Furthermore,

the state. No longer will an offender get a month in jail for the same crime that earns another a year in prison. "In the short time we've had to track the effects of the statute, it seems to be working," Canova said.

Some proponents of the new law predicted that it would reduce populations in the state's prisons, which are currently bulging at more than 120 percent of capacity, because fewer nonviolent offenders would go to prison. Others doubt that it will have that effect. "We'll have to wait a few years before we can gauge what the law's effect will be on

Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

how much prison time he will actually serve depends on what state he is in.

In one state — Washington — that uncertainty has ended. A bright offender in Washington who knows a little about the criminal statutes and who can do some simple arithmetic can tell in advance what his sentence will be and how much time he will serve. That's because Washington's Sentencing Reform Act, which went into effect July 1, 1984, has a rigid sentencing formula that takes into account the gravity of the crime and the history of the criminal. It also abolished parole. As a result, our hypothetical criminal can predict, before he commits the crime, what price he will pay if caught.

The sentencing schedule is a grid model. Down the side, crimes are rated from No. 1 (nonviolent offenses such as theft in the second degree, possession of stolen property, forgery and auto theft) through No. 14 (aggravated murder). Where two ratings intersect on the grid lies the sentence he will get — and actually serve.

Greg Canova, chief of the Criminal Division in the Washington's Attorney General's office, said that one of the main thrusts of the Sentencing Reform Act was to establish uniformity in sentencing across

Flashback



1974: The eyes have it

Officer Ed McCarthy of the Arvada, Colo., Police Department stands by his "Love Bug" patrol car, which he uses to attract the attention of elementary school children in the area and deliver his message of safety consciousness. McCarthy, then a 16-year veteran of the Arvada force, said, "Kids wave to me and they gather around to inspect 'my car.'" The car is fully loaded with police emergency equipment and an audio educational unit. Lipstick and mascara were extras.

Wide World Photo

Forum

evelyn:

Justice goes on trial with Bernhard Goetz

By "evelyn"

The case against Bernhard Goetz for allegedly shooting four young men with histories of criminal activity is more than just a New York story, more than just a story of yet another act of violence. This story has emerged as testimony to the dim perception of justice that some people with political or media clout have.

The news media across the country have been sadly derelict in their moral

duty to utilize this significant tragedy to educate the public and present an intelligent challenge to our eroded criminal laws. Instead, concocting a grade-D, uninapired, formula myth, they catapulted Bernhard Goetz — an acknowledged genius and self-employed electronics engineer — from the quiet, unassuming life of his choice into a fictionalized character of an avenging vigilante. He became a contrivance of the

media's flare for irresponsible drama.

While a majority of the population from cross-sections of American society expressed vicarious satisfaction and applauded Goetz's retaliatory action, the media dug into Goetz's life, dredging up ghosts from his past to explain what they called his act of violence. One incomplete story about charges of "moral wrongdoing," ending with the conviction of Goetz's father in 1960 for sexually

molesting two 15-year-old boys, was offered as one possible motivation. A vendetta harbored by Goetz since a mugging he suffered in 1981 was offered as another. Self-defense and adrenal glands

Continued on Page 13

"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former writer for a now defunct police newspaper.

Doonesbury / Commentary by GARRY TRUDEAU

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

Alcohol and adolescence

"The effort of six Northeastern governors to coordinate state laws governing minimum ages for drinking deserves wide public support. While there are reasonable arguments against the age on which the governors are agreed, 21 years, it is important to curh the long-standing exodus of young drinkers who drive across state lines to take advantage of more lenient laws — only to perish in drunken accidents on the way home. Setting the minimum runs the risk of giving pre-21 drinking the added appeal of the clandestine act — but that hazard must take a back seat to the larger considerations that go with drinking and driving."

— The Boston Globe
February 1, 1985

Prudent plan for police

"Members of the Los Angeles City Council have voted to ask voters to endorse a new property tax to pay for 1,000 additional police. The vote is a sound first step toward a larger police force. The plan, approved after months of debate, will appear on the June 4 ballot. If the tax passes, the average homeowner will pay less than \$5 a month to expand the Los Angeles Police Department over a five-year period to 8,000 officers, a strength more in keeping with the size of this sprawling city. For the 12 council members who voted for the measure, the easy task is finished. Now they must persuade constituents that the plan is sound and that the cost, compared with the benefits, is modest. For less than it costs to see 'Beverly Hills Cop,' the voters can see more real cops on the streets of Los Angeles. The council has cleared the way. The voters will do the rest."

— The Los Angeles Times
January 31, 1985

Goetz, guns and race

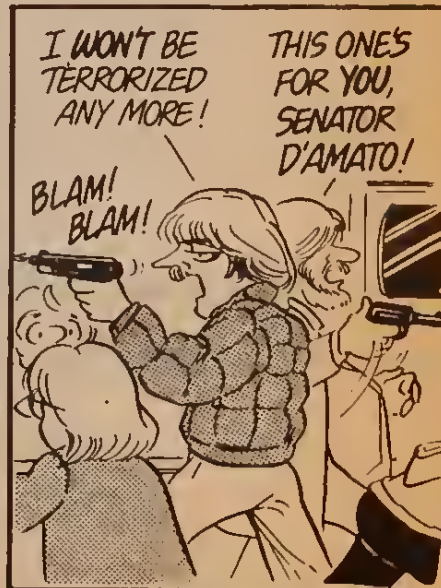
"It surprised probably no one when a Manhattan grand jury decided that Bernhard Goetz was justified in shooting four teen-agers who seemingly threatened to rob him on a New York City subway just before Christmas. The decision simply confirmed the public belief, prevailing throughout the nation, that Mr. Goetz had reason to fear for his life when the four thugs, some of whom were armed with sharpened screwdrivers, accosted him. It was perhaps inevitable that someone would label it a racist act, since Mr. Goetz is white and the four youths he shot are black. And a black New York clergyman has done so, urging a Federal lawsuit against Mr. Goetz on the grounds that he violated the teen-agers civil rights. Fortunately, there is no evidence at the moment that New York's black citizens are rallying around the preacher. Indeed, one of the city's most distinguished black leaders, Roy Innis, has praised the grand jury's decision as one that 'reaffirmed the fundamental human right of self-defense. The obvious message that emerges from the Goetz case is that government has an obligation to do a far better job of protecting people. Crime is likely to remain a major problem, especially in the largest urban areas, for years to come. As long as this is so, other besieged citizens are likely to assert what Mr. Innis has accurately called 'the fundamental human right of self-defense.'"

— The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 31, 1985

Repeal a flawed law

"When the General Assembly imposed automatic, uncontestable payments on municipalities under the state's heart and hypertension law, perhaps legislators didn't realize how large the obligation would become. The law requires that municipalities make automatic payments to police and firefighters who develop a disability due to heart disease or hypertension. The law presumes the disability to be job-related, and municipalities cannot present evidence that other factors, such as smoking, obesity, heredity or lifestyle, could have caused the disability. Nor can they require public safety employees to take preventive measures without collective bargaining approval. Repeal seems the best option. Police, firefighters and other public employees are provided disability coverage under the state's workers' compensation law. The heart and hypertension law is inequitable, costly and unnecessary."

— The Hartford Courant
January 31, 1985



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Bensinger:

Getting serious about Chicago's gang problems

By Gad J. Bensinger

Gang violence in Chicago was probably no worse last year than in previous years, but the problem managed to receive extraordinary attention from the public, the media and the city administration.

In Chicago, murder is a daily event that usually evokes little public concern. However, the 669th killing of 1984 touched off an unprecedented public outcry for more effective means of curtailing gang violence. The tragedy that struck a vital nerve was the slaying of Benjamin Wilson, a 17-year-old high school basketball star who was being recruited by major colleges across the country. He was shot to death in a sidewalk confrontation with a gang member on the city's South Side on November 20.

The Scope of the Problem

As of mid-December of last year, there had been 65 gang-related killings in Chicago. Nationwide, the figure stood at 195.

According to the Chicago Police Department, there are over 100 gangs in the city, including some 40 black gangs, more than 50 Hispanic gangs and 14 white gangs. Of course, there may be many more gangs in the city than these, depending on one's definition of the word gang.

The largest and most notorious of the

Continued on Page 13

Gad J. Bensinger, Ph.D., is an associate professor of criminal justice at Loyola University of Chicago.

How do you keep an agency with 1,000 employees and a diverse array of responsibilities in all areas of law enforcement a secret from the rest of the country? That's the question that's been perplexing Commissioner Robert Dempsey of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. His agency, which has its fingers in just about every policing function in the state (with the exception of the Florida Highway Patrol), is still as likely as not on any given day to bring a look of surprise to the face of a citizen, a reporter, or just about anyone you could think of. As the old Western movie characters were wont to say, "Just who are those guys, anyway?"

For whatever reason, Dempsey and his agency are working hard at making FDLE a familiar name to people from Pensacola to Key West — despite its lack of a catchy, pronounceable acronym. They're doing it the old-fashioned way: working hard, getting involved in efforts that will have direct and, hopefully, dramatic impact on the state's criminal justice process, and, to be sure, maintaining an active stance in the media.

The hard work part of the equation should be no problem, at least in terms of finding things to do. Between the seemingly never-ending narcotics problem in the state, the need to relate to a diverse array of minority groups (including displaced New Yorkers), and all of the more normal aspects of running a criminal justice enterprise in a thriving, growing state, we were fortunate enough that Dempsey managed to find time to talk with us about the state of affairs in the Sunshine State.

But find the time he did, and he speaks with an almost uncommon candor, given the fact that a state-level position such as his can often lead to a guarded approach to sensitive matters, if only for reasons of professional survival.

Perhaps that's because Dempsey has already proven himself as a survivor in the sometimes treacherous waters of criminal justice. He came away from a 21-year career in the New York City Police Department (some would say that's survival enough), and packed up his degrees in accounting (New York University, 1954), law (St. John's University, 1961), and public administration

(John Jay College, 1971), and headed down I-95 for Dade County, Florida, where he signed on with the legal unit of the Metro-Dade Public Safety Department. After making his way to the assistant director's position, he was tapped by Gov. Bob Graham to run the sprawling statewide law enforcement agency.

Now the 59-year-old commissioner surveys the entire state scene from his post in Tallahassee, where he's involved in standards and training, narcotics wars (on both the supply and demand sides, he's quick to point out), computerized crime data and much more. He's got every intention of staying as long as he can, if possible even outlasting his political benefactor, Gov. Graham. There's a lot that needs doing, and Dempsey has his sights set on doing what needs to be done. The way he sees it, he's in charge of a "can-do" agency.

Dempsey is the sort who could probably convince you of his ability to tame tigers, especially given his almost casual can-do air. He's well-traveled, well-written and read, and, as we believe you'll find out, well-spoken too. Stand by to be convinced.

'The standards are higher to remain a law enforcement officer in the state of Florida than they are to be a member of the bar or a doctor. It's an example for the country.'

Robert R. **Dempsey**

**Commissioner of the Florida
Department of Law Enforcement**



Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenbaff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: I've gotten a sense that you folks feel as if you're suffering from some kind of image problem at FDLE. To set the record straight, then, just what is FDLE up to?

DEMPSEY: The department was the best-kept secret in Florida, maybe the nation, until I got here two and a half years ago. We're a multifaceted statewide law enforcement agency that is very much like the FBI in many respects, because we have a crime laboratory system, we have the FCIC system, which is like the NCIC system in terms of computer information and all the intelligence, like wanted information, crime statistics. We have a massive — at least massive for Florida — division of criminal investigation, which is responsible not only for large-scale and multijurisdictional investigations in the state, but only for organized crime investigations, assistance to local agencies that don't have the capacity to have investigators — all kinds of investigative services. We have a division of local law enforcement assistance, which is responsible

for specialized projects, such as the Civil Defense against Drug Smuggling project, our domestic marijuana eradication program, providing special expertise in areas of law enforcement to local sheriffs and chiefs of police that don't have the resources to do certain kinds of things.

We also have the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training, which they call P.O.S.T. in many states around the country. It's responsible for certification and decertification of all sworn police officers in the state and all sworn correctional officers. They also certify the regional training centers and anybody who is in training in the law enforcement or correctional area.

LEN: Given the diversity of what you're all doing, how is it that you remained such a well-kept secret in the state?

DEMPSEY: That's a historical thing. When the department was first organized some 20 years ago, there was fear on the part of locals, the sheriffs and chiefs, that this would become the big state police, the Big Brother that would not only take over what they were doing but also investigate them and embarrass them. So for a long

time the department had to maintain a very low profile, establishing its credibility as a help to the locals and as somebody that was going to do things for them rather than do things to them. That's been overcome dramatically, and we have an excellent rapport with the 67 sheriffs in the state and the 400-odd police chiefs. We work closely with them and they turn to us for every possible problem.

LEN: You've been in Florida in one capacity or another since 1972, when you left New York. Have you ever gotten tagged with the "carpenter" label?

DEMPSEY: I think that's more of a myth stemming from the North than it is a fact in Florida. I've been well received for the time I've been down here, even when I came from Miami up to the north end here. It's kind of the provincials against the urbanites. But when I was leaving Miami, I was told, "Those pork-choppers will eat you alive up there." I've found that to be completely opposite of the facts. I work with people who have trouble getting through my New York accent, and I have trouble getting through their North Florida accent, but

Continued on Page 10

Interview: FDLE commissioner Bob Dempsey

Continued from Page 9

the harmony is just outstanding. If you're straight with them, they'll be straight with you.

LEN: In mentioning the various components of your agency, you of course left out the Florida Highway Patrol, which is part of another agency. Has any consideration ever been given to incorporating the patrol into your department?

DEMPSEY: Those things come and go regularly as problems arise. But I think there is traditionally in our country the fear of a state police or a national police — you know, a completely unified police operation. There's always a feeling of conflict with local police operation and the fragmented police operation.

I think that efficiency-wise, administratively and so forth, it would be good to have the Florida Highway Patrol as part of our department, but I don't go out and seek it. If it comes we'll accept it and we'll be very pleased about it, but if it doesn't we're not going to push the will of the people on it.

LEN: Would it be a political hornet's nest to go out and actively seek such a consolidation?

DEMPSEY: I think it would be seen as a grab by FDLE to build its empire, so to speak. I'm not getting into any of that. What comes our way because of the respect that the agency has we'll be glad to take on. We are a "can-do" organization; we'll take on whatever is assigned to us and develop it and make it work.

LEN: I understand you're currently involved in coordinating an integrated approach to organized crime — a kind of case targeting effort involving a number of state agencies. Could you elaborate on that?

DEMPSEY: That's a program I developed shortly after I came here. I had the feeling that the traditional law enforcement approach to organized crime was ineffective, and that the definition being applied to organized crime was too limited. Everybody thought of organized crime as the Mafia, and they didn't realize that there are many other elements of organized crime in society that go about plying their trade without anybody addressing them as organized crime. Drug traffickers are a classic example. Nobody ever thought of them as an organized crime group. They would do the traditional thing, gathering evidence for an indictment, get a prosecution, get a fine and a sentence and send a few people to jail, then walk away from it.

The integrated approach to organized crime is designed to do a heck of a lot more than that. We not only go for the criminal enforcement — the indictments, arrests, imprisonments and so forth — but we also go after all of the assets. Not only contraband forfeiture, not only RICO activities, but we go after whatever enterprises the organization got into. Let's say those drug traffickers are now running a string of rib joints or pizza parlors or motels. We're going to take those down. We'll revoke their corporate charters, revoke any licenses that exist, we're going to look to see if they've skimmed any sales taxes by bringing the Department of Revenue in and getting them on that. We're going to find out if they've had capital gains in real estate transactions and bring IRS into it. We will forfeit all of their assets that we can possibly trace back to being funded through an organized crime operation.

In other words, we go right across the board. Every possible area of activity that we can bring, civil and criminal, will be brought to bear on the organization and they will not be able to walk away with a few underlings getting a fine or a jail term, while the organization continues to perpetuate itself.

LEN: What you're describing seems to be a rather common-sense approach to combating organized crime, yet it's very new in Florida, and probably elsewhere. Why would you say such an approach, as sensible as it seems, takes so long to come to pass?

DEMPSEY: I've taken the position, and I've used this phrase frequently, that a lot of us act like sophisticated Keystone Kops. We run around chasing after the mission that we think we've been given, we're pursuing very reactively anything that occurs. We don't sit down and think, plan and strategize like military strategists

or planners or thinkers as to how we can address these problems from an overall point of view. We're doing the same thing with drug trafficking, and I've said this many times. We've got more Federal agents down here, and task forces and special programs and people with different jobs to do, but nobody has really got it all pulled together, nobody has really sat down and asked if we are heading in the right direction. My own concept is that we're not even addressing the most important thing of all with the drug problem, and that is the demand side. If we can reduce the demand or eliminate the demand by a massive educational program that will permeate society, the rest of it falls into place. All of the organizations that are thriving on the drug trade will have nothing to thrive on if people turn away from drugs.

LEN: Are you addressing that part of the problem now in Florida?

DEMPSEY: The governor has set up a commission on drug and alcohol concerns, of which I am a member, and we are developing a program and bringing the private sector in 100 percent — the athletic, social, media, religious, educational, business, every segment of society — bringing them all together to mount a campaign.

'A lot of us act like sophisticated Keystone Kops, pursuing reactively anything that occurs. We don't sit down and think, plan and strategize.'

the outcry and the support of the community. The citizens getting involved is what really makes the impact.

I think we're going to be heading in that direction, and we recently inaugurated a program here in Florida called Civil Defense against Drug Smuggling. We're trying to mobilize citizens, like you do in a war effort, to supplement the professionals by being the eyes and ears of the law enforcement community. It sounds like a crime watch, but it's a little more than that. What we're asking for is for people who operate boats, boatyards, marinas, people who fly aircraft and who operate airstrips, to keep their eyes open for suspicious-looking vessels or aircraft flying in with no lights or at odd hours — in other words, clandestine type operations. If they spot something, they're asked to call the local sheriff. We'll have posters put in every airstrip, every boatyard, we'll have flyers going out, we'll try to talk to every association of boaters and pilots and so forth, because we've found that some of our successes have been from unsolicited tips from the public, where they want to get involved and they don't like what's going on and they're going to let their sheriff or their police chief know about it.

I've made it clear at a couple of committee meetings that the Federal effort in this area is wanting



It's an educational campaign, but don't think we're just trying to change the curriculum in the schools. That's a very small part of it. We want everyone to be thinking and talking "no drugs." Maybe it's a generation away before we develop an attitude on the part of our people that's comparable to the attitude prevalent when I was a youngster, that drugs are bad and you shouldn't have any part of drugs or anybody who deals with them. Then the empires of drug traffickers would collapse.

LEN: Is there some way to convince the public that this is worth waiting for and working toward, even though it is such a long-term approach? I would think that the public's patience is much shorter than that, and leans more toward short-term solutions.

DEMPSEY: My patience very short with the drug problem, too, because I've been watching it for too many years and I get frustrated when I hear all the usual bureaucratic stuff about how many seizures we made and how many arrests we made, and look at the great work we're doing, and yet there's more cocaine on the streets than ever before. So yeah, we have to get the public interested, but because that is a long-term project, we need to maintain the pressure in all these other areas — eradication, interdiction, the high-level investigations, the street-level activity. We have to maintain those pressures continually until the problem starts to abate, and then we can draw back as appropriate. We are working on the public all the time, and I believe the public is very responsive when the problem arises. For example, the turnaround in the crime rate that you saw in this country over the last two years — and incidentally, that's going to turn around again, in the wrong direction — that was an absolute response to

dramatically, because we tracked 50 aircraft that came into the state of Florida in about a year, with drugs from foreign sources, and they were interdicted by sheriffs or our agency or other agencies, and the Federal people never knew anything about it. So the radar screen that's supposed to be around our country is not as effective as we'd like it to be.

LEN: One component of the Federal presence in your state is the South Florida Task Force. From your perspective, would you say that that operation is in fact cutting the flow of drugs, or is it simply chasing traffickers to other ports of entry?

DEMPSEY: I'd say neither of those is true, or they're both partially true. The amount of drugs available in society today is more than ever before when we talk about cocaine. Quaaludes have been effectively controlled. Marijuana is still wide-scale, although there is less of it coming in because of seizures by the Coast Guard, which has done an outstanding job. It has curtailed a lot of the big boat, mother ship activity, but the fast, small boats are still coming in and aircraft are still bringing it in. Cocaine is prevalent, and coming in in all kinds of ways.

Now, contrary to popular belief, the Federal effort did not displace Florida as the arrival point for drugs. What's really happened is that there are more people in the business and there are more drugs being shipped. Some of them are trying to bypass Florida because they know of the efforts down here, and they're delivering to other Southern states. They even had a ship going up to Maine with marijuana.

The problem is still pervasive, and the Federal effort is to be highly commended. They've put a lot of person-

'The military has a responsibility to us'

nel, a lot of money down here, but in no way have we brought the thing under control, notwithstanding the large numbers of seizures and arrests that are being made. When you arrest one, there are two others ready to jump in because of the high profitability of the program. We need greater coordination among the Federal agencies. We've got a large number of Federal agencies operating down here, and some of them don't even work with each other. There are lots of activities going on, but again, it's sometimes a lot like Keystone Kops. Everybody's running around trying to do things, but not much is really happening.

LEN: There are those who would say that the increasing number of seizures being made, and the increasing size of seizures, means that substantial inroads are being made against drugs. . .

DEMPSEY: You can't take that position any more. I think it's been acknowledged that the reason for the large seizures is that over the last two or three years the cocaine growth in Latin America has been phenomenal. They had a glut on the market because they overproduced, and therefore a heck of a lot more is being shipped. That's also the reason that the price is down from \$60,000 a kilo. It went down to almost \$14,000 a kilo, and it's back up now to the low 30's. But there was a tremendous glut of cocaine being shipped to this country, and obviously you're going to get a lot more seizures if have a lot more stuff coming in.

LEN: It follows the law of averages, basically?

DEMPSEY: I think so.

LEN: As regards the Federal role down your way, would you support the move that are made from time to time to revise the Posse Comitatus Act and allow the military to take a more direct role in interdicting the flow of drugs?

DEMPSEY: You're touching a raw nerve now, because I've been yelling and screaming that the military is not doing anything, that the military bureaucrats in the Defense Department are reluctant to get involved. The Posse Comitatus Act was in fact amended in 1982 to give them more opportunity, and when I discussed that recently a couple Federal people said — and this is the party line — "We have to make sure they are in a state of readiness for their primary objective of national security and defense. We can't have them doing police type things." And I say emphatically, again and again, nobody is asking the military to go on the streets and make arrests, to do seizures or searches or to do anything that is a basic law enforcement role. We're asking the military simply to set up a screen around this country so they can give us intelligence when there are drugs coming in, to set up adequate radar, to help us with the interdiction effort.

We've got smugglers coming across our borders who are invaders. They are just as bad as any military that might be coming in to shoot us down. They're delivering drugs that are debilitating and destroying the moral and physical fiber of our people. And I think the military has a responsibility to at least be our intelligence arm and our interdiction arm when people try to invade our country. We're not asking them to get out and do the police operation. But I don't think they're meeting the need. The Coast Guard is the only exception. They've done an exemplary job, with some assistance from the Navy. But I hear all this lip service about all the AWACS and the aircraft and all the things they can do, but when it comes down to push and shove, I don't see any production. I don't see the cooperation. I've got some things going on with the National Guard locally that will clearly show that if the military were doing their job, we wouldn't have to be doing it for them.

LEN: You have what I understand to be a fairly strong law on the books regarding seizure or forfeiture of assets. Has that been a significant help to you?

DEMPSEY: Oh, tremendously. In Florida, we have two important ones: the contraband forfeiture act and the RICO statute. Under both of those statutes we can seize assets of drug operators or almost any criminal enterprise, and go after the proceeds of those assets. In other words, if the criminal activity resulted in tremendous

profits that were used to buy businesses or other things, we can take those businesses away. We can get treble damages in many cases. Our people are very competent in using these statutes, and Florida stands head and shoulders over many states. We have a good wiretap statute, we have a minimum mandatory sentencing statute for drug traffickers and what not, we have lots of good legislation. We have good civil regulations, in terms of revenue statutes, corporate structure, money laundering and all of those kinds of things. We even have a law passed last year that's similar to the Federal Banking Act, which requires banks to report to the comptroller in our state all cash transactions over \$10,000. It's a tremendous tool for us to check out money launderers and people moving large amounts of cash around the state, and that information is available to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and we use it.

LEN: On a different tack, one other aspect of your agency's role is the certification and decertification of police officers. Has that type of effort generally been effective in keeping the standards of individual officers relatively high within the state?

DEMPSEY: It's had a dramatic impact. The decertification program has been the key to purging the bad apples, if you will, not only from a particular police department, but also unlicensing them so they can't get a job anywhere else in the state of Florida. If you've got somebody who's committed a felony or who's done something that's corrupt, or whatever, and he's fired from the job in some states, they can go elsewhere and get a job with another law enforcement agency. But unless you're certified in this state, if your certification has been revoked, you can't work in law enforcement any longer. The standards are higher to remain a law enforcement officer in the state of Florida than they are to be a member of the bar or to be a doctor. The medical association or some of those other groups do not have as stringent a set of requirements for those professions as we do to remain in law enforcement. It's an example for the country. There are a couple of other states that have similar programs, but nowhere near the number of decertifications and the vigorous activity against bad police officers and correction officers that we have in Florida. We're proud of that record, and I think it points to the high degree of professionalization we have within the law enforcement community and correctional community in the state.

LEN: In line with the whole notion of law enforcement standards, your state also happens to be the home state of the first U.S. police department to win approval from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. How do you see the whole accreditation ef-

fort? Would you urge other departments in the state to actively seek such approval?

DEMPSEY: We could do a whole other discussion on this one, because I am 100 percent in favor of the concept of accreditation. If we accredit our police officers, our training officers and our training institutions, certainly we should accredit our police departments. However, I have some serious reservations about the present accreditation process. I have set up a committee here in my department, on which the sheriffs' association and the police chiefs' association have members, to carefully evaluate the standards, because those standards in some cases are inimical to the best interests and to the legislation in the state of Florida, and they need to be addressed with a view toward the possibility of modification. I've been dueling with Jim Cotter and the commission for over two years on this issue, and I feel that they have not been willing to be flexible.

The classic one that bothers me is their deadly force rule. The standard that they have is based on the NOBLE rule, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, that you will use deadly force only in defense of life — which is nice, philosophically and theoretically, but we're not ready for that in our society. In Florida, under law, we have the fleeing felon rule. Now, nobody that I know who is of any significance believes that we should uniformly apply the fleeing felon rule. In all the major agencies in this state there is a modified rule, that you will not use deadly physical force for a pure property crime, even if it's a felony. We have standards on the use of deadly force that are much more restrictive than the fleeing felon rule, but not as restrictive as the NOBLE rule. I'm looking to get the commission to modify their position on that one, and I keep running into obstacles. If you look at the raw standard on deadly force, it doesn't do what we need to do. So that's one that we all in the state of Florida have some problems with.

LEN: We've been told by Mr. Cotter that the CALEA standards are not intended to apply where they run counter to existing state statutes. Does that soothe any ruffled feathers?

DEMPSEY: Well, if they would come out and say that, I would accept it. But they can't pay lip service to that statement and then say that you have to comply with this standard. It's a mandatory standard. Quite candidly, some of the standards are contrary to laws in the state and the will of the people of the state, and I don't think we would be doing justice to our responsibility to those citizens if we adopt standards that are contrary to their best interests. Even though the concept of accreditation is a good one.

Supreme Court Briefs: Bye-bye '84

Continued from Page 7

decided, perhaps ironically, on July 4, the Supreme Court carved out the long-awaited "good faith exception" to the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule.

These cases involved search warrants issued by detached and neutral magistrates and executed in good faith by police officers. Only after the searches were made, and damaging evidence was discovered, was it determined that the warrants had technical defects which were solely the fault of the issuing judges.

On behalf of the Court, Justice White declared that the exclusionary rule does not automatically preclude the use of evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Rather, he wrote, the purpose of the rule is to safeguard everyone's constitutional rights through its deterrent effect on law enforcement. It is not in-

tended, he stressed, to be a personal constitutional right of a particular defendant.

Justice White noted that where the police take a warrant from the hands of a judge and execute that warrant in good faith, "There is no police illegality and thus nothing to deter."

"It is the magistrate's responsibility," Justice White wrote, "to determine whether the officer's allegations establish probable cause and, if so, to issue a warrant comporting in form with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment. In the ordinary case, an officer cannot be expected to question the magistrate's probable cause determination or his judgment that the form of the warrant is technically sufficient. Once the warrant issues, there is literally nothing more the policeman can do in seeking to comply with the

law. Penalizing the officer for the magistrate's error, rather than his own, cannot logically contribute to the deterrence of Fourth Amendment violations." (*United States v. Leon*, No. 82-1771, and *Massachusetts v. Sheppard*, No. 82-963, decided July 4, 1984.)

The Supreme Court saved its best for last when it issued the holdings in *Leon* and *Sheppard*. What new rules of law await in 1985? As this column went to press the Court had issued its first few formal decisions of the new term, and these cases will be analyzed beginning in the next issue of Law Enforcement News.

(Jonah Triebwasser, Esq., is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice.)

Washington tackles sentences by the numbers

Continued from Page 7

prison population," Canova said.

Dave Fallen, research director of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, which drew up the sentencing grid, explained, "The law was not intended to affect the prison population, but we were under a mandate not to aggravate the problem. I think the thing to be said is that it's not going to hurt it any."

On the sentencing grid, crimes are grouped by their seriousness. Number 5 crimes, for example, are rape in the third degree, kidnapping in the second degree, perjury in the first degree, and rendering criminal assistance in the first degree. When it comes to the offender's history, though, things get complicated. "We have a very elaborate way of scoring them," Fallen said. "It doesn't

necessarily take five convictions to get a '5' ranking."

Serious violent crimes, like second-degree murder, count No. 3 on the scale if the current crime is also "serious violent." "Violent" crimes count 2, and non-violent crimes count 1. "But the points you get depend on the current crime," Fallensaid. Extra weight is added if a gun was used in the current crime.

Whatever the new law's long-term effect may be on Washington's prison population, it has the virtue of fairness. No longer will a convicted criminal's fate hang on the whim of a judge, although it should be noted that the law increases the power of prosecutors, since they will determine the charge.

A study released last year by the U.S. Bureau of Justice

Statistics showed that there are great differences among the states in prison time for the same crime. A person convicted in Delaware for murder or non-negligent manslaughter serves an average of more than six years; in Oklahoma the average is three years and three months. For rape, average prison time ranges from more than five years in Maryland to just over two years in Delaware.

Such great disparities in time actually served in prison are due to several factors, including differences in laws governing judicial discretion, parole and probation, varying provisions for "good time," and early release programs to relieve prison overcrowding. Curiously, in some states that are regarded as tough on criminals, the average stay in

prison is shorter than the national average. This is because these states tend to imprison more non-violent offenders than states that are considered lenient. Such offenders tend to serve short sentences and to be released early, with the result that the overall average sentence is shorter in the so-called tough states.

Washington's new sentencing formula won't affect such disparities, of course. But it could

become a model for states that seek to foster fairness and uniformity in sentencing within their own borders.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

Houston PD is back in the saddle

With help from the private sector, mounted police units are once again patrolling Houston streets.

The patrols, deployed on January 23, are the first in the city in more than 50 years.

"We now have a highly visible police presence in downtown that

was previously not available," Police Chief Lee P. Brown said.

Twenty horses have been donated to the department, along with \$150,000 from merchants and businessmen to pay for equipment and completion of the unit's stable.

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Brutal Justice: The Ordeal of an American City.

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Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning.

By Richard Pearson, Theodore Moran, James Berger, Kenneth Laudon, Janice McKenzie and Thomas Bonita 3d. 220 pp. (pb).

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Edited by Donal E. J. MacNamara and Philip John Stead. 142 pp. (hb).

In this work scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

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European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton. 120 pp. (pb).

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Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara. 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

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The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

By Antony Simpson. 226 pp. (hb).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

By Nina Duchaine. 198 pp. (hb).

The result of three years of research, this work describes more than 650 international publications on police and political corruption. Abstracts are arranged by topic, and topics are organized into seven general categories. Includes author/title/name index.

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Justice goes on trial with subway gunman

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primed for action were too drab to suggest.

Psychiatrist Bessel Van Der Kalk, director of the trauma center at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center in Boston, was quoted in one magazine as theorizing that "perhaps Goetz took revenge for all he had suffered." The word revenge is all too easy an explanation for this case. Revenge presupposes a selected object to be victimized. If those four able-bodied young men became victims, it was as a result of a boomerang effect from an aborted attempt to victimize another.

Newspaper columnist Jimmy Breslin offered unconstructive rhetoric that implied racist attack: "Those who thought it was fine for Goetz to shoot a black in the back, even if paralyzed for life, now conceivably could be asked to raise their cheers for death." Would the sound of an ambulance screeching down the street and the sight of Bernhard Goetz on a stretcher being taken away to a hospital have been an alternative that satisfied Mr. Breslin's ruffled sense of the law?

The Boston Globe observed, "With no psychiatric evaluation yet made, he [Goetz] may resemble Richard Speck more than Wyatt Earp." Still another account referred to "Goetz's quirky, guileless behavior."

A psychiatric evaluation might be in order, but not simply for what might be termed overreaction on the part of Goetz. We would do well to learn why any reporter could find a similarity between Goetz and mass-murderer Richard Speck, or why any responsible reporter would say that a man minding his own business, who then asserts his right not to be accosted, is exhibiting "quirky, guileless behavior."

New York Mayor Ed Koch was quoted as saying: "This city will not tolerate vigilantism. That's the difference between the wild west and civilized society." Indeed it is. Unfortunately, the

Mayor's declaration addresses itself to the media's fiction, inasmuch as vigilantism is not applicable to this tragedy. A vigilante is a member of a group that takes the law into its own hands. Bernhard Goetz hardly fits the role of the "Death Wish vigilante" that was fabricated for him. Goetz took the protection of his own life, not the law, into his own hands.

In a move that both stunned and sickened, the media and many politicians turned a potential victim into the accused. We heard much about Bernhard Goetz's act of violence and much about his taking the law into his own hands. The four perpetrators, now referred to as victims, had soft lights beamed on them while Goetz stood bathed in the harsh glare of floodlights. The media referred to the four as youths, being careful not to call them men. But they are men, and that term conjures up notions of people who are responsible for both their actions and any resulting repercussions from those actions.

The four wounded teenagers were quite obviously not being held accountable. Scant attention was paid to the history of the four victims and their problems with the law. That history includes, collectively, nine convictions, twelve cases still pending and ten outstanding bench warrants for nonappearance in court. Darrell Cabey, the young man paralyzed by a bullet wound, is awaiting trial for robbing three men with a shotgun. Another of the would-be perpetrators, Barry Allen, brazenly admitted in a taped interview with the Washington Post that he and his friends were on their way to commit a crime. They had planned to break into video game machines. On the way they encountered Goetz. Allen, a convicted offender and admitted cocaine user, offered his planned crime as proof of innocence regarding his intentions toward Bernhard Goetz. A brother of Troy Canty, another of the young men wounded in the incident,

reportedly said that Troy liked to get high and rob video games. Yet the onus remained on Goetz and reasonable doubt was cast over the intentions of those four young men with track records of anti-social behavior.

It is tragic that Darrell Cabey will be paralyzed for life, just as it is tragic when any human being is reduced to a state of helplessness. The mental anguish Mrs. Cabey is suffering because of her son's condition evokes compassion from any of us with human sensitivities. But Bernhard Goetz cannot be named as the cause of Cabey's paralysis. Goetz was a

number selected in a game of chance — the culmination of the game of roulette that criminals play. And Shirley Cabey's aching heart is a reflection of the pain felt by mothers of all victims everywhere. Her pain is symbolic of the frustration and fear felt by the three men who had to face Darrell Cabey and his shotgun when Cabey robbed them after breaking into an apartment house last year. Mrs. Cabey's pain is the legacy of her son's predatory, criminal actions.

At Goetz's arraignment, assistant district attorney Susan

Braver told the judge that an across-the-board plea of self-defense wasn't possible. She felt that Goetz attempted to kill the four teenagers since he kept shooting until his gun was empty. A grand jury, however, would not indict Goetz on the four counts of attempted murder as the prosecution would have liked. Justice, rather than a political career, was served.

Bernhard Goetz's case still must stand the test of a trial jury. But standing trial alongside Goetz will be our whole system of justice and criminal law.

Bensinger:

New look at Chicago gangs

Continued from Page 8

Chicago gangs are the Black Gangster Disciples, the Colra Stones, the El Rukns, the Vice Lords, the Latin Kings and the Latin Disciples. Although the names are relatively new, the gang problem in Chicago is not new at all. (Suffice to recall that Frederic Thrasher's "The Gang: A Study of 1,313 Gangs in Chicago" was published nearly 60 years ago.) There are differences between the contemporary Chicago gang and its predecessors, and those differences are by no means inconsequential.

The gangs of earlier years fought each other primarily with fists, bats and chains. While gang rivalries still exist, the modern gang is more likely to be involved in very serious, violent offenses, including narcotics trafficking, intimidation and extortion.

Earlier Enforcement Strategies
Until the late 60's, the Chicago Police Department's approach to the gang problem was a decentralized one. District commanders were charged with the responsibility of controlling gangs and maintaining statistics on gang activity in their respective districts. The formation and proliferation of several "supergangs," such as the Blackstone Rangers and the Vice Lords, forced the police to develop a new strategy that would transcend district boundaries. Thus, in 1967 the first citywide police unit to investigate

and identify gangs and their turfs was established.

Since that time, the effort to centralize the "war on gangs" has resembled an ongoing reaction to developing crises. Internal reorganizations of the gang unit took place in 1968, 1973, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983. Each change was precipitated by a new gang-related problem and was preceded by volumes of rhetoric about the need to intensify the antigang effort.

Perhaps the most intensive and controversial attempt to control gang activity in Chicago occurred in 1982, when police tactical units were deployed with orders to prevent gang-related crime by confronting groups of suspicious-looking youths congregating on street corners. More than 145,000 youths were arrested for such offenses as curfew violation, truancy and disorderly conduct. While this aggressive strategy appeared to achieve the goal of reducing gang violence (according to police statistics, there were 53 gang-related murders in Chicago in 1982, compared to 84 in 1981), the practice prompted the American Civil Liberties Union to file suit in Federal court. The ACLU charged that the mass arrests amounted to harassment of innocent people because police officers, as a matter of policy, failed to appear in court on these cases. This legal action forced the police to change procedures and the practice of making mass

"sweep" arrests was abruptly brought to a halt.

A New Look

A review of the Chicago Police Department's past strategies to combat gang activity leads one to the conclusion that repeated internal reorganizations and the adoption of hard-nosed antigang practices to skirt or violate the boundaries of civil liberties do not solve the gang problem.

Recent pronouncements suggest that the Chicago police and the city administration have realized that a new approach must be sought and developed. Thus, for the very first time, the mayor has proposed a new program that couples law enforcement efforts with community involvement.

The new program, announced on December 4, 1984, envisions the creation of a Task Force on Youth Crime Prevention to oversee neighborhood crime-fighting projects, including citizen patrols, block watches, whistle alerts and various other grass-roots initiatives, such as the antigang program employed in Philadelphia, which stresses crisis intervention by community residents.

Certainly, it is much too early to predict what outcome these latest developments may bring. However, the year 1985 may yet see the city of Chicago implementing a long overdue new strategy to reckon with gang violence.



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Jobs

Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice Sciences. Illinois State University is seeking applications for the position of chairperson of its 13-member Department of Criminal Justice Sciences. The position includes a 12-month tenure-track appointment. Rank and salary are commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Candidates must be able to relate to a strong multidisciplinary faculty with diverse research and teaching interests. The department has approximately 400 undergraduate and graduate majors, excellent research facilities and an outstanding internship program.

Interested candidates should send a letter of application, and a current vita, five letters of reference and a copy of most current transcript. Materials must be received by March 15. Position available August 1.

Send application materials to: Dr. Reginald Henry, Secretary, Criminal Justice Sciences Chairperson Search Committee, Turner Hall 145, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division). The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking new deputies.

Applicants without police experience must have an associate's degree or the equivalent; with experience, 30 semester hours are required. In addition, applicants must have vision of 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20; age limit 32, or 35 with acceptable experience. Screening process includes successful completion of written exam, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board.

Annual salary range is from \$14,592 to \$20,478, plus educational incentive monies, depending on experience. Estimated time to maximum salary three to twelve months, depending on ex-

perience. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System and permanent shifts.

To apply, send resume or contact: Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578. Telephone: (813) 366-9360.

Faculty Position, Criminal Justice/Public Administration. The University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh is seeking to fill a tenure-track position in its criminal justice program.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. or comparable level of experience in a criminal justice-related field. A background in criminal justice program administration and teaching experience are desirable. Preference will be given to persons with competence in several of the following areas: criminal justice administration; legal aspects of criminal justice; corrections, and related courses in criminal justice or public administration.

Rank is open depending on qualifications. Salary is competitive. To apply, send letter of application, vita, transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Willard E. Smith, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901.

Director, Greater St. Louis Police Academy. Qualified applicants are being sought for the position of director of the Greater St. Louis Police Academy.

The academy provides basic recruit training, annual firearms training and specialized training for law enforcement personnel in the St. Louis area. The academy has a full-time staff of 14, including the director, and a part-time staff of approximately 100. The director is a contract employee, appointed by the St.

Louis City and County Boards of Police Commissioners upon recommendation of the academy's board of managers.

The duties of the director will include: carrying out an annual training needs assessment of agencies participating in the academy; researching, designing and implementing the curricula; coordinating and schedule a wide variety of courses; supervising full- and part-time staff, including negotiating contracts for contract instructors; providing, overseeing and evaluating training; developing and managing a \$750,000 budget; acting as liaison with local and state agencies, and supervising and maintaining the standards of admission and conduct for recruits attending the academy.

Applicants should have the following qualifications: a minimum of a master's degree (Ph.D. preferred) in education or a related field; a minimum of two years experience in administering law enforcement of related educational programs; at least four years supervisory or management experience; thorough knowledge of educational and administrative principles and methods; knowledge of law enforcement operations and training needs, and an exemplary record of performance and conduct.

Salary is between \$40,000 and \$46,000 per year, plus fringe benefits. A car is provided for the director.

Applicants meeting the qualifications should request an application form and submit the completed application with a resume. Applications may be obtained from, and sent to: Director, Academy, P.O. Box 381, St. Louis, MO 63103. All applications must be submitted and postmarked no later than March 15.

Faculty Positions. Grambling State University has three faculty positions available in its Department of Criminal Justice, beginning fall 1985. The positions are at the instructor, assistant and associate/full professor level.

Qualifications include earned doctorate in criminal justice or related field, teaching experience at the university level, proven record of research and/or practical experience in criminal justice field desirable. ABD or JD with experience, a record of scholarly research and/or significant progress on the dissertation will be considered. Salary is competitive, based on qualifications and experience.

Employment conditions: graduate and undergraduate teaching loads, nine-month contract with opportunity for summer teaching.

Apply with complete resume, copy of transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: P. Ray Kedia, Chairman, Screening Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, P.O. Drawer J, Grambling, LA 71245.

Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice. Sul Ross State University has extended its search for a candidate to fill a tenure-track faculty position beginning fall 1985.

Requirements include an earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, sociology or a closely related field with undergraduate degree in criminal justice. Experience in criminal justice field preferred.

Competitive salary based on preparation and experience, excellent benefits including retirement, Social Security and insurance. Responsibilities include teaching a wide range of criminal justice courses, serving on committees, advising students and assisting with departmental activities.

Submit letter of application, resume, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation before April 1, 1985, to: Sul Ross State University, Personnel Office, Box C-13, Alpine, TX 79832. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Associate Dean. The College of Urban and Public Affairs at the University of Louisville invites nominations and applications for the position of Associate Dean.

The associate dean will assist the dean in providing educational and administrative leadership for the college, in the development of goals and plans, in the coordination and integration of activities and in the subsequent assessment and evaluation of all college and school programs.

Applicants must have an earned doctorate relating to the field of urban and public affairs; experience in higher education administration with demonstrated competence in planning and budgeting, and personnel and program management; and a demonstrated ability to com-

municate well, both orally and in writing. This is a tenure-track faculty position. Rank and salary will be commensurate with experience and scholarly achievements.

Applications, including a current vita and three letters of recommendation, should be forwarded by March 1, 1985, to: Dr. Richard Stevens, Chairman, Search Committee for Associate Dean, College of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Anticipated Vacancy Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminal Justice

Tenure-track probationary appointment to begin September 3, 1985. Initial salary \$19,048-\$27,716 based on qualifications and experience.

This position involves teaching some core courses in the criminal justice curriculum, i.e., criminal investigation, police administration and organization, crime prevention, human relations in criminal justice, retail and industrial security, and also involves internship supervision. This person may also be expected to assume the role of coordinator of the program. Student advising and participation in university and community services/activities are expected. Teaching in the newly approved master's degree program may also be part of the assignment.

Ph.D. in criminal justice or closely related discipline is preferred. Public law enforcement experience is required. A person with a master's degree and ABD with professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Completion of the doctorate will be necessary for tenure consideration.

Send letter of application, resume, official transcripts from all colleges or universities attended, and three (3) current letters of reference sent directly by referrers to: Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601, by April 15, 1985. Women and minorities encouraged to apply. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

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Upcoming Events

APRIL

1. **Managing the Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
1. **Private Security and Employee Theft.** Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held at the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa. Fee: \$100.
- 1-2. **Evidence Gathering and Crime Scene Processing.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 1-2. **Contemporary Investigative Techniques.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.
- 1-2. **High-Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$175.
- 1-5. **Arson for Profit.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 1-June 7. **School of Police Staff and Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1600.
- 2-4. **DWI Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
3. **Introduction to Security Management.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy in conjunction with the American Training Institute. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$125.
3. **Self-Hypnosis for Police Officers.** Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 3-4. **Security Stress and Burnout Management.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.
- 8-9. **Vice Control.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$250.

- 8-12. **Human Resource Management in Public Safety.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 8-12. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 8-12. **Personnel Management.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 8-19. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 9-10. **Domestic Disputes and Crisis Intervention.** Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. Fee: \$35.
- 9-10. **Dangerous Motorcycle Gangs — Advanced Course.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 9-12. **Special Problems in Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 10-11. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Madison, Wisc. Fee: \$65.
- 10-12. **Technological Change and Security Management.** Co-sponsored by the Academy of Security Educators and Trainers and Long Island University. To be held in Greenvale, N.Y. Fee: \$150.
- 10-12. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.
- 15-16. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$65.
- 15-17. **Investigation of Pedestrian Accidents and Occupant Restraint Injuries.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

- 15-17. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by The National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$225.
- 15-17. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 15-19. **Physical Security: Advanced Locks and Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 15-19. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 15-19. **Public Service Executive Officer Development.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 15-19. **Crime Prevention & Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
16. **Shotgun Refresher Course.** Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. Fee: \$30.
16. **Police Work Scheduling.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$95.
- 16-17. **Our Parole System: Is It Working? A conference sponsored by Georgia State University in conjunction with the American Probation and Parole Association and the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission.** Fee: \$25.
- 16-17. **Police Budgeting.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.
- 17-19. **Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$175.
- 18-19. **Annual Conference, Region II, National Correctional Education Association.** To be held in Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Contact: Helen Pecht Miller, Maryland State Department of Education.

22. **Police Use of Deadly Physical Force: The Murnl, Legal and Personal Dimensions.** Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia, Pa.
- 22-23. **Crime Scene Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$225.
- 22-23. **Intrusion Detection Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 22-24. **Police Interviewing and Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 22-25. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 22-26. **Physical Security: Advanced Alarms and Electronic Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 22-26. **Hotel/Motel Fire Prevention and Safety Management.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 22-26. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by The National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$225.
- 22-26. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.
- 22-May 3. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 22-May 3. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 22-May 10. **Command Training Program.** Sponsored by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 23-24. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Fee: \$65.
- 23-25. **Motor Vehicle Theft.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
- 24-25. **Building Searches.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$140.
- 28-May 1. **Annual Conference, Region IV, National Correctional Education Association.** To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Contact: Jack Ludlow, Colorado Department of Corrections.
- 29-30. **Hotel-Resort Buildings and Facilities Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.
- 29-30. **Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 29-May 1. **Officer Survival.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 29-May 3. **Raise Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
- 29-May 3. **Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.
- 29-May 23. **School of Police Supervision.** Sponsored by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$500, plus \$50 for books.
30. **Illegal Diversion of Drugs.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$60.

13. **Police Media Relations.** Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$275.
3. **Use of Deadly Force.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.
6. **Use of the PR-24 Monadnock Baton.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$30.
- 6-10. **Police Executive Development Seminar.** Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 6-10. **Surveillance Optics.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.
- 6-10. **Marine Patrol Techniques.** Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 6-10. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 6-17. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.
- 6-17. **At-Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 6-17. **Expanding Potential through Excellence in Training.** Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695.
- 7-8. **High Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$175.
- 7-9. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.
- 7-9. **Police Control and Restraint Techniques Instructor Course.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$195.
- 7-9. **Hostage Recovery and Debriefing: Correctional Facilities.** Sponsored by Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development. Fee: \$270.
- 8-10. **Annual Conference.** Sponsored by Region I, Correctional Education Association. To be held in McAfee, N.J. Contact: Mary Ann Salvatore, Youth Correctional Institute, Annandale, N.J.
- 8-10. **Supervisory Principles for Communication Center Personnel.** Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
9. **Credit Card Crime and Fraud.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$195.
- 12-15. **Annual Conference.** Sponsored by Region III, Correctional Educational Association. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Contact: Wil Laubach, 2650 Fairway Drive, Jackson, MI 49201. Tel.: (517) 750-3591.
- 13-14. **Computer Crime: Detection and Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 13-17. **Industrial Counterespionage Techniques.** Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 13-17. **Video Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.
- 13-17. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$325.
- 13-17. **Labor-Management Practices.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 15-16. **Video Security Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 16-17. **Psychological Screening for Entry-Level Police Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
17. **Legal Aspects of Private Security.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.
- 20-22. **Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by the National Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$125.

Directory of Training Sources

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Colorado Department of Corrections, Attn: Jack Ludlow, Springs Office Park, North Building, 2860 South Circle Drive, Suite 2200, Colorado Springs, CO 80906. Telephone: (303) 579-9580.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia State University, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Pat Dickinson, Atlanta, GA 30303. Tel.: (404) 658-3487.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5350 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781.

Maryland State Department of Education, Attn: Helen Pecht Miller, 200 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Telephone: (301) 659-2580.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 755-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University

Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, 3273 Teesdale Street, Basement Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Tel.: (215) 331-0645.

Western Society of Criminology, Dr. Charles Tracy, President, Portland State University, Administration of Justice, Portland, OR 97207.

Youth Correctional Institute, Attn: Mary Ann Salvatore, Annandale, NJ 08801. Tel.: (201) 638-6191, ext. 337.

MAY

1. **Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs.** Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 1-2. **Terrorism in the 1980's.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.
- 1-3. **Crime Prevention for Administrators.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XI, No. 4

February 25, 1985

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

**Turning up the heat for Florida
smugglers.** An interview with FDLE chief
Robert Dempsey. **On Page 9.**



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